Isteral changes to be produced by such a change of the spectator a place.

But there is another view of this subject which may be considered still more conclusive against such a star ring. Take cases which very often occur when the celiptic is somewhere toward a right angle to the horizon, and circumstances therefore favorable for a good cisplay of the zodiacal light. Say it is morning, as horr and a half before sunrise. The base of this light will be exceedingly brilliant—as much so almost as if the sun were just going to rise—while the vertex of the light overhead will be so dim as sourcely to be made out. Yet on the supposition of a solar ring reaching beyond the earth, the base of that light must be 180,000,000 of juiles from us, and the vertex comparatively only a very short distance, while also the

reaching beyond the earth, the base of that light must be 183,000,000 of jimles from us, and the vertex comparatively only a very short distance, while also the whole circuit of the ring is equally illuminated by the sun, and those portions near our zenith, as fag as I can jueze, also more favorably simated for reflexing his light than those portions at the base. We can scarcely imagi e such a state of things.

Believing that this query must be answered in the negative, I am driven to the only alternative of a nebalous ring around the certh. The Moor is zedineal light seems also to show that matter lies within the orbit of the Moon. I should judge from my observations that a cross section of this ring would be pear shaped, allewing no inward curves to the pear; that its more condensed or central portion is, as far as it shows itself to our eye, about 30° wide, while the more diffuse will make an angle to the eye of 100°. It appears to lie in general along the celiptic except in December and June, when observations of several successive nights in both 1853 and '54 seemed to indicate a crossing of the celiptic line at an angle of 5° to 8°; and perhaps, also, in September and March, a similar crossing in the opposite direction. We must speak, however, with great distrust of its width, for we have only its reflection in the night, or its journeyings over the eye change its place with regard to the ring itself, and thus bring different portions of its curved surface in a position to produce reflection cognizant by the eye. Still, I think the dimensions given above are near the truth.

I do not come here however as the advocate of a I do not come here however as the advocate of a theory, but to give you the possession of facts. And the facts which I present are but meager compared with what we need. I hope, it they do nothing more, that they will increase the number of observers on this interesting subject; for it is not only interesting in itself, but one of the most striking things about it is that it is suggestive. It leads the mind far beyond itself. We may well query—if the Zod. Lt. comes from a nebulous ring around our earth and within the orbit of the moon, may not the shooting stars and even the zrolites have their origin there? Observations, I think, show that there is a constant commotion within the ring itself; may not the nebulous matter, half agthink, show that there is a constant commotion within the ring itself; may not the nebulous matter, half agglemented here and there, be shot by these commonas beyond its sphere, and, caught by the attraction of the earth, be drawn down till, striking our atmosphere, they glance in any casual direction, and taking his become consumed, thus giving us the shooting stars? And may not this nebulous matter, still furtifier splicified and with a same fate, affordus the grolites? For if such matter could have once afforded us our moon, if may easily afford bodies such as grolites are

What is nebulous matter? My observations throw me light upon the subject. It is very transparent, for I had no difficulty in seeing stars of the sixth magnitude through its most effulgent, and therefore decasest But transparency does not argue tenseit or of course: for rock crystal and the dis as a matter of course: for rock crystal and the dia-mond are the most transparent, while they are the densest and hardest of all bodies. But of whatever composed, I do not suppose the ring of the zodiacal light to be composite, for its internal disturbances are opposed to this. But with our present knowledge, such reasonage cannot satisfy us: they only becam us on to be carefers and further collectors of facts.

Prof. PRINCE fully concurred with Mr. Jones in his theory, and if this theory had been the first proposed no second would have ever been entertained. His only objection had been that one satellite could never can object on had been that one satellite could never maintain a ring, and he still is of that belief, but is convinced that it has many other satellites too small to be seen, but that these satellites farous the meteors which fall to the earth. As to their distance, he thinks they are some within the ring and some beyond it. Plof. ALEXANDER drew from the fact that the apexes

of the Z. L. when both were visible were 35° apart, that the diameter of the earth's ring was 25,000 miles. Prof. SILLIMAN, Sea., recounted the history of the

Weston meteor. Immense masses have fallen. Now all of these must have a common origin, for they have common chemical character. They must fall every few months on land or ocean. The hight at which the Wester meteor exploded was supposed to be about 16 miles and its diameter about 1,300 feet. But little of it was found—where has the rest gone? He concluded that there masses revolve quite low. Prof. J. Lawnence Smith was certain that they

sere fragments of some body belonging to our own terestrial system, but not to the earth. The questions of velocity and size are of the bighest importacce. Treey generally strike with less velocity than a cannon ball, although they have been supposed to enter the atmosphere with a velocity of about eighteen mikes per second. As to their size: After the explosion of the Weston Meteor, if any fragment went over won of the Weston Meteor, if any fragment went over it would have been visible many minutes after the ex-plesion. He thinks the diameter overestimated, and that the pieces picked up were all. He made an exper-ment. He illuminated a little piece of charcoal, so that, at the distance of half a mile, it showed an illu-minated disk three times as large as the moon. Trigo-cometry would have made that point of charcoal coo-feet in diameter instead of 1-18th of an inch. He Prof. Govern thought that Mr. Jones's observations threw more light on the nature of the Z. L. than all before him. He added that if, instead of a ring, the 2. L. were but an excession of the Earth's atmosphere, it might not need planets to sustain it.

Prof. HACKLEY thought if the extent of the Z. L. varied, the fact of their being 350 apart would throw to light on the question of the size.

ATTERNOON SESSION.

In the Section of Physics, Prof. W. B. Rongras read a paper on Binecular Vision.
Prof. Reports began with the first principles of which the Secreescope is founded. If a bright bend be placed on an erect pin at one end of a board five ket long, and two black beads be set up in the same set long, and two black beads be set up in the same way near the middle of the board at such distance apart that when the face is at the other end, one black bead will hide the bright one from the right eve and the other from the left; on looking for the bright bead theory will see three black beads. The middle or brightest one will be made up of the right bead, seen by the right eve, and the left bead seen by the left eve; the right hand image will be the right bead, seen by the left eye. Now arrange a diaphram, so that each eye shall see but one head, and there will be but one image up to two objects. This is the storeoscoped Every figure appears to be where the right eye see only the left object, and vice versa, it the right eye see only the left object, and vice versa, it the right eye sees only the left object, and vice versa. the image will be seen neares than the object, and targer; it, as usual, the right object be seen by the right open of the country of the cou to the distance of the object, but in bineater vision the recus of the eye is not adapted to the place where the exes cross, but to the real distance of the objects. It come not always do this readily, and the effort necessary to make this acjustment is often the unin difficulty in the use of the ateroscope. The lines that try the eye most are those that are to represent perpendicular lines. at sifferent distances from the eye. If you adjust the the of the eye to the rearer wires of a bird-eage those of the opposite side must appear double, and if you took at them the nearer ones will be doubled. In birdinar vision this tries and confuses the eye. Two has not parallel may be combined in one, but then the plane of the combined image will no longer be to the country of the eye, but the ends that are nearer each other will appear nearest the eye. Figures that each other will appear mearest the eys. Figures that an imqual may be combined, as a triangle with a surrow base with another with a wide one, or even a straight line with the arc of a circle, but the resulting mage is always thrown out of plane and may even be surped. (All those must be in a horizontal direction; two triangles of different high's can never be combined with the arc of a circle.—Reporter. How is this combination effected? Breaster believes instantaneous. Wheatstone that the eye begins by a justing one point on one line to the corresponding one of the other, and then another adjoining, and that andually foreing an image into the required plane. For a selection of a circle, and the another adjoining them he the light of an electric spark that lasts only a few although it must at least be a rare case. Sometimes nghi it must at least be a rare case. Sometimes

even for a time, and at last return to the plane of the aper and remain uncombined. A high degree of appropriation was chicked by this paper, which it is difficult to report feitly without copies of the figures and cawings of the apparatus used. Prof. Holyton related an instance of combining two rel objects into one image. He was lying in a berth a a steamship, with a Venitian blind within three has of his face. The slats were horizontal, while his ords ware of course one above another. Two slats | port to spend the Sabhah.

were combined in one, removed to twice the distance were combined in one, removed to twice the distance, and doubled in size, so perfectly that the sense of touch was not sufficient to destroy the illusion. He was in a darker of stare-room, and the lower edges of the slats were illuminated by a light placed outside. He ceaired also to call the attention of the Section to the importance of raising the screecepe from a philosophic toy to an important use in descriptive botany and zoology. Means may yet be found for taking photograph pic uses of freeh orchid flowers, rare insects, Acc., from which colored engravings may be propared for the stereoscope, giving an idea of forms that could not be otherwise acquired but by models, without a journey to the tropics.

that could not be otherwise acquired but by models, without a journey to the tropics.

An engineer present releted the circumstance of an isometric drawing executed under his direction becoming perspective when it was taken from the table, distorting the design so that he could not convince himself of its correctness without re-measuring the lines. [This was not a case of binocular vision.]

ON THE USE of Salt Marsh Sods for facing the

steep Slopes of Parapets and Terraces .- By LIEUT. HUNT.-Salt marsh sod has three kinds of grass-a sedge, a fox-marsh, and a black grass. The sod is elastic and compressible, like a sponge. They may be taken 18 inches thick. Lieut, H has faced a large amount of parapet at Fort Adams, Newport. Ordinary sod will not answer for the steeper work unless nary sod will not answer for the steeper work unless they are laid one upon another, like a wall. A parapet at Gloucester, made of salt march in 1812, was in good condition in 1850. They are used for fences in Ircland, by making two faces of the sod. They are cut for fortification by plank guides, and cut at the right bevel. They must be pressed into place, so as to leave no vacancies. They will grow over with black marsh-grass. They contain no stones, and a carnon ball will throw no dangerous splinters. They might be used for terraces, blind drains, and even wharves. When we remember that India-rubber was for a long time used only for erasing pencil marks.

wherves. When we remember that India-rubber was for a long time used only for erasing pencil marks, and gutta percha for ax handles, we shall hereafter study common materials in a hopeful spirit.

Some additions to the new method of Astronomical Observations in R. Ascension and Declination and Indeclination. By Prof. O. M. MITCHELL. Prof. MITCHELL was observing the passage of the stars zeta 1 and 2 over 25 wires. Averaging the observations for the night the difference of R. A. westernations for the night the difference of R. A. westernations. servations for the night the difference of R. A. was 1.876". On successive nights they were 1.870", 1.883", 1.885", 1.885". It was very well while the errors were in the thousandths of a second, but the errors were in the thousandths of a second, but next night it came out 1.557". Here was a question to settle: the cause of the discrepancy. Was it in the state of the atmosphere or the discrepant nights? The 25 observations of the same night accorded among themselves as well as the others. Was it owing to the variation of personal equation. He tested this by causing 25 bright marks to be occulted by mechanism at absolutely equal intervals. He recorded them with uniformity. Was it then owing to the irregularity of his clock? He took another clock and recorded the beats of the two clocks side by side, but the accessory clock was not good enough to test the other. He this is be may find discrepancies in even what are called good clocks in the thousandths of a second.

The Section of Natural History past in Magning.

The Section of Natural History met in Manning Hall, Dr. Les in the Chair.

President HITCHCOCK exhibited three geological sections across the Valley of the Connecticut, in which fossil foot-marks occur, and explained the dip, strike and character of the rocks. He made some suppositions with regard to the origin of the trap and the dip

tions with regard to the origin of the trap and the dip of the sandstone, which drew out some remarks in ilustration by Mr. Leslie and Professor Dana. The general impression seemed to be that the dip was caused by lateral pressure, but the riddle of the trap nobody solved to the satisfaction of everybody else.

President HITCHCOCK also exhibited a series of footmarks of an animal which from analogy he had called a Batrachian. It was web-footed and the web extended beyond the toe. It was a two-legged frog with feet twice as large as an elephant's. They had in Europe the Labyrinthodon who was as large as an ex, but he was a mere pigmy compared with this. What he had formerly considered a nail he was now convinced was but a protuberance. was but a protuberance.

Mr. EDWARD DANIELS, recognized by the Legislature though not by the Governor as State Geologist of Wisconsin, read a paper on the occurrence of Probeseiden remains in that State, and exhibited several specimens of bones. They are found principally in the south-west part of the State. Dr. T. C. HILYARD spoke on the Physiology of

Sight. He commenced by alluding to the faculty

which the eye has of accommodating itself to differerent distances-of adjusting its focus. This consists not in any rounding out of the cornea for near objects or by any motion of the lens, as has been laid down, but, as Dr. Graefe has lately proved, in a lateral compression of the eyeball, so as to give it greater depth. It has to be drawn out for near objects just as any other epyglass is. If anybody will hold this print as closely to his eye as possible and make it distinct, be will feel a coastriction of the eveball. The scope of sight therefore depends on the refractive power of the cornea and the lens and the casual shape of the bulb. Distinctness and indistinctness of vision depend on a certain anatomical organization of the retina, by which images under a certain size of the bulb. Distinctness and indistinctness of vision depend on a certain anatomical organization of the retina, by which images under a certain size are not perceived; on the power of the center of the retina to distinguish forms more keenly than the outer portions; upon whether the retina is in focus or not; upon the Y-formed arrangement of the fibers of the lens which often makes one see stars when he does not bump his head; upon the width of the pupil as the lateral parts of the lens do not unite rays into an exact focus; upon the meeting of the axes of the two eyes, for when both eyes are looking at one point all objects, further or nearer, appear double, as they are not east on the corresponding places of the two eyes; and upon the condition of the light arriving, which is so serene on Alpine hights that black letters 1,500 feet high, set up against showfields 40 miles distant, might be as easily read as letters one-twentieth of an inch in hight at the distance of eight inches, the angle being the same. We have therefore a scope of distinct sight equal within all distances to which the eye can secommodate itself, for objects subtending the same angle. We have one limit of most minute vision, nanely as near as an object can be borne, and also a comfortable distance for long continued minute vision, such as reading. Physiologists are still wondering why we see things upright when the image on the retina is upside down, just as in a camera-obscura. The truth is that we do not consciously perceive the image; we only perceive by it, and our ideas of position are formed from the sense of touch. The new-born infant has no clear vision; at most it perceives only light and darkness; but it feels, and feeling is its only available sense; it first becomes and our ideas of position are formed from the sense of touch. The new-born infant has no clear vision: at most it perceives only light and darkness; but it feels, and feeling is its only available sense: it first becomes aware of the position and form of thinks by feeling. And so, when we come to see, we think that sight poes out and touches the objects which we see, and we say with all the rest of the world. "As far as the eye "can reach." The fiery rings which are seen when the eyes are pressed, although formed in the eye, seem to be several inches before it. Persons who are born bind acquire a most perfect knowledge of position by touch, and on receiving sight, immediately perceive things upright. So, standing on the head alters nothing in our ideas of up and down, and astronomers and microscepists are not aware that they see things reversed. We have also no consciousness of the absolute or even the relative size of the image on the rotina, since an object looks no larger at the distance of one foot than of ten, although the image is one hundred times as large. The idea of size is a function of judgment, of reference to touch. After referring to the law of complementary colors, Dr. Hilgard wated that while the central part of the retina and astingmish forms most distinctly, the eccentric portions seem most susceptible to intensity of light and quality of color. This, every one will recognize who has noticed that a faint star may be seen by looking at some point near it when it cannot be seen by looking immediately at at. So, gazing at a faded sunset directly, it appears faintest. But turning the head sidewise, or up or down, while the eye still looks at the sunset, will cause an increase of light and color. The same result is obtained by pressing the eves or inclining the head sideward, so that the eyeb als become slightly distorted in their endeavor to maintain a horizontal position. In these cases, distinctness of form is sacrihead sideward, so that the eyeb uls become slightly distorted in their endeavor to maintain a horizonta cosition. In these cases, distinctness of form is sacri-need to luminosity and coloring. The colored minatia inappear and are followed by a fusion of colors beautidisappear and are followed by a fusion of colors beautifully "soft." This is caused by the production of the image on the lateral portions of the retina. This principle might be made of practical application where Dr. Hilyard did not apply it. Direct gaze affecting mathematically the center of the retina, while in sidelong glances the image is formed on those outer portions of the retina which are poetically inclinad, when ladices "set their caps" they should take advantage of this law and seat themselves by the side of the object ladies "set their caps" they should take advantage of this law and seat themselves by the side of the object upon whom they wish to create a tender impression. The fatal effects of "casting sheeps eyes" are well known throughout Yankee-land. Young ladies and gentlemen who are afflicted with sentiment are also observed seldom to look straight forward at any thing, but to roll their eyes about fantastically. This is all explained by this principle; they are in search of sectimental effect. Painters, according to this principle, put on their finishing touches to make up for perspective and bring out the prominent colors. Dr. Hilyard concluded by showing that the old English type was more casy to read than the Koman letters.

The sessions were not very well attended in the

The sessions were not very well attended in the

afternoon, many of the members having gone to New-

CRICKET

NEW-YORK vs. NEWARK (N. J.) CLUB. This return match came off yesterday at Newark, and terminated in favor of Newark by eight wicketsa glorious victory over the New-Yorkers, who owe their de'est principally to the trouble they have in getting their players to leave home to play a match. In this instance Willby and two others were absent-The Newark men also had the addition of Hallas, who has left Paterson to reside in Newark, and also the improvement made by R. Jefferson in changing his bowling from underhand. New-York was beaten by the superior bowling of Newark. Raiph Jefferson and Hallas both bowied splendidly.

New-York commenced the game, but with the exception of Sharp, Parker and Tower, did not tell anything off the bat. Sharp made his 18 very nicely, among them 5 doubles. Parker seemed well in when he foolishly run out. For the second innings Wharton and Scott opened the ball; the latter commenced with a good leg-hit for 3, and the next ball went right into Ralph's hands. Wharton is a very pretty bat, but afraid of running; he made 3 good leg-hits. Tower was unfortunate; he only got 2 good doubles. Perker's life was short, only making 3 singles Sharp met with a slight accident in the first Innings, which made some difference in his batting, and prevented him fielding in the second innings-a great loss to the New-York side. Chipchase, who went in anticipating he would make 25, commenced with a double from a straight cut, and the next ball from Hallas sent him home 23 short of his reckoning. Porter, though blessed with 2 round O, long and lopped well. Richards's, Scott's and Parker's bowling was

Newark commenced with Ford and Warner: Warner, though marking nothing in the first Innings, made up for it in the second-scoring 21 and not out, among them two good leg hits for three each-one of them to the tent-two twos and the best hit of the day for five right off to the house. Ralph Jefferson got two good hits for three each. J. Elverson played better than ever; he made a good straight cut for two, followed by a leg hit for another two; in the second Innings be faced Warner and won the game, getting two threes, three twos, and three single, and seemed well in at that. Wheateroft got his five in his usua happy style; if Sharp had not crucily caught him out, we should have seen some good play. Smith and Baker now got together and threw fresh life into the game. The former got a three, three twee and eight singles. Baker got a three, a two, and four singles. They played well. The Byes in the first Innings were owing to the pace of Hallsa's balls and the bad ground-Smith is always good at that post.

The Long Island Club play an interesting match today on the ground near the Three mile House, Bedford, between the married and single, and on Monday the Harlem play at Newark. The most exciting match of the season will be played on Monday, Sept. 3, at Philadelphia with the New-York Club: both are eager for the fray and mean to try their strength.

The scene yesterday resulted as follows: SEW-YORK CLUB,
First Innings. Second Innings.

1. Scott b. R. Jefferson 0 c. Jefferson b. Hallas. 3 c. Peter b. B. Jefferson 0 run out 9 p. Tower b. Hallas. 4 b. Hallas. 4 d. Farker run out. 3 b. Jefferson. 5 S. Sharp not out. 3 b. Hallas. 3 c. Farrison b. Hallas. 2 Jnn out. 3 c. Peterson b. Jefferson. 9 c. Whatton b. Jefferson 1 c. Whatton b. Hallas. 2 Jn. Blez ards run out. 1 not out. 0 l. Hillas 2 l. Hallas. 2 l. Hallas. 2 l. Lilays b. Jefferson. 0 c. Jefferson c. Hallas. 0 l. Jefferson c. Hallas. 0	3 6 8 111 21 6 1 8 4 1
Byes 25 Leg Byes 126 Byes 3, Leg Byes 1 4	30
Wide balls	98
Total68	264
NEWARK CLUB.	
1. Wavner h. Richards. 9 not out 22 2. Ford b. Richards c. Sherp. 0 3. Jefferson c. Harrison b. Bichards 6 b. Scott. 0 4. Hadhas b Parker. 1 5. J. Fiverson run ot. 5 6. Seaman c. Sharp b. Fecker. 5 7. Wheatcroft c Sharp b. Facker. 5 9. Smith c. Parker b. Scott. 17 9. Baker c. Parker b. Shark. 6 hit wicket. 0 10. Ledwith not out. 7 11. G. Fiverson c. Scott b. Richards 0 Wide bulls. 7 Byes 2, Wide 2, 4	21 6 1 23 5 5 17 9 7 0 11
Total65 Total40	105
DOLLOW COTTOTE	

POLICE COURTS.

AT THE TOMBS.

The offenses charged against the different parties arrested during the previous night were either drankenness or those growing out of drunkenness. Only two of the individuals knew where the tiquor was btained. One case was that of a Milesian lady panied. Giza Connover, a resident of Baxter-st.; Eliza swore that she bought her liquor of Barney Houston, corner of Little Water and Anthony-sts.; unexpectedly the liquor made the drunk come before she had time to get home; the officer found Eliza in a horizontal position on the Five Points. Fined \$10.

A RHYMER IN LIMBO. A RHYMER IN LIMBO.

The most interesting feature of the proceedings during the morning grow out of the case of Mr. Wallabout Warbler, whose name was the last called. Mr. Warbler had reached the last stages of shabby

Mr. Warbler had reached the last stages of shabby gentility. Time had told sadly on his garments, originally of fire material and fashionable cut. His black, curly hair was whitened out by counted with whitewash, and his nose had become a garden for the culture of blossoms by far more common than they are popular. But Mr. Warbler, despite the reverses which he had evidently suffered, stood proudly and gracefully erect. If the external man was in a state of dilapidation, the spirit still was unburt. He smiled gracefully when the Judge adcressed him and told him that he was charged with having been arrected in a state of drunkenness. Officers Clinch and Holdem were the wirnesses against Mr. Warbler. They stated substantially that about 1 o'cleck that morning they found Mr. Warbler stansing in a garbage barrel on the edge of the sidewalk extemporizing doggerel to an imaginary audience. They insisted upon his stopping, when Mr. Warbler told them that it was a violation of cliquette to interrupt a gentleman when he was delivering a

Warbler told it cm that it was a violation of enquette to interrupt a gentleman when he was delivering a poem before the alumni of a college. He was evidently under the influence of liquor, and quite out of his mind. They thought for his own safety that they had better bring him to the Station-House.

Judge-Mr. Warbler, you have heard what the efficers have stated about your eccentric course of condens, heard did you haven to see drawk?

conduct; how did you happen to get drunk?

Mr. Warbler—Twas right, and gloomy darkness had her coon wall unfurled and nought remained but had her coon van unin-led and nought remained but par-lamps to light up this 'ere world. The besvens frowned: the twinkling cros, with silvery light en-dowed, were all occult on t' other side a thunderin' big black cloud. Fele Lana, too, shed not her beams upon the motley groups which lazily were standing round like new di-banded troops— Judge—it's not to hear such nonsense that I occupy the soul.

Warbler-A death-like stillness e'er prevailed

on alley, pier and street.

Judge-To listen to such stuff, Sir, I can't sacrifice

Judge—To laten to such stall, Sur, I can I sacrance my time—

Mr. W.—Don't discombobilate my thought and interrupt my rhyme; I think that when misfortune is put on its defense, poetic justice, logic, law, as well as common sense, demand its story all be heard, unless exparte proof is to send poor friendless cusses underaction that the prison's roof. Shall I proceed?

Judge—Proceed; but don't make your tale too long.

Mr. W.—I'll heed your words, depend upon't. I own that I was wrong in rushing headlong as I did into inclusion, but let me question now the Court: is it not a palliation of the depth of human guilt if malice don't incite to break in divers fragments State laws wrong or right, and when only human appetite. laws wrong or right, and when only human appetite uncostrolled by human reason leads men of genius oftentime, the dish of life to senson with conciment which pro tem, the mental palate tickle, yet very often which pro test, the mental passe trace, yet very often, in the end, put human joys in pickle which aint so cussed funny; though all of the expense of grub and the et externs the public pays for; beace, I ask this Court (believing that its feelings are not hampered) if justice should not ever be with human mercy tem-

justice should not ever be with human mercy tempered?
Judge—Perhaps. Now tell me, Warbler, where you bought your liquor.

Mr. W.—Anon I'll tell you. Last week, Judge, prostrate was I, far sicker than to me's agreeable, with the diarrhea chronic, and sympathizing friends advised that I should take some tonic. I asked them what; at once they said, "Get some lager-beer."
Twas got. "Drink freely, boy," said they, "nothing "need you fear, but you'll be up and on your legs."
The lager beer "was took"; soon every object in my sight had a very drunken look. Lager-beer! (to German ears the words may be euphonic.) Tonic, certainly, it was, but dearedly too—tonic. Abnormal thirst excited it, and I went to great excesses; (the statement's quite superfluous, my nose the fact confesses.) Last night, attracted by the scenes which Gotham's streets presont, I dressed myself in somber claying and out of doors I went, to quench my thirst

did I imbibe the more of lager-beer at Hoffman's on the corner, several equares from here. No more know I, 'cept in the morn I wakened from my sleep, and having sewed, nerhaps I'll learn that likewise I must reap. Judge—Have you got ten dollars? Mr. W.—Tis true I hain't a red; I suppose the words unpleasant which rext to me'll be said; that because by my imprudence my pocketbook is collapsed, in prison drear must I remain till ten days have clapsed. Judge—I'll let you no this time.

Judge-I'll let you go this time.

Mr W.—Ha, say you so? Is't true that though my offerse is ronk, in vain I did not sue for mercy; ne er'll fail to say through both this and thick in the circle of my acquaintaree that you're a perfect brick.

Mr. Wallabout Warbier left the room.

ESSEX MARKET.

The weekly whisky carnival of the disorderlies of the Third Police District came off on Sunday night according to contract; and so huge was the crowd of ; these unfortunates, who always have to pay the fiddler, that the time of the Justice was completely taken up with business to the great sacrifice of his personal comfort. He had no time to read the papers, or to leisurely expedite by atmospheric inhalation the lazy combustion of his morning cigar. The journals remained unread, the eigar unlit, and the judicial beels were restrained from their usual comfortable elevation were restrained from their usual comfortable elevation the mantlepiece. The victims to a chronic alcoholic thirst were many, and they who the night before in a Byronic cestasy had song odes to Youth and Beauty, after spending a few hours in the cells were confronted in the morning with Justice Wood, who is neither an Adon's nor a baby, and, therefore, unqualified for a situation at Barnum's either at the Baby Show or the coming Exhibition of Beauty.

Show or the coming Exhibition of Beauty.

WHERE THEY GOT IT.

Henry Kane got his liquor corner of Jackson and Monrecests.—Peter Riley produced his stimulus at Crow's in Anthony st.—James Connelly purchased the ardeat of the Vulcan House, corner Av. D and Ninth-st.—Mathies Verneux realized his fluid comforts in Blooming dale—Charles Greenan attended to his internal improvements at Patrick Boyland's, corner of Broome and Cannon sts.—And an accommodating friend gave Miss Mary Green of No. 20 Hester-st. some brandy and beer, upon which she got so drunk as to go to bed on the sidewalk without any night-dress on.

These inconsiderate worthies were fined ten dollars each, but were all necessitated to work out the tax at a dollar a day.

Owen Labey and Ann Labey were complained of by their neighbors for being per-perually drank and continually disorderly. The culprits appeared in court each with a black eye and a baby, the products of their mutual amiability and ingenuity; the sweet-tempered couple, with their home-made babies, were all locked up in default of bail for good behavior.

locked up in default of bail for good behavior.

Patrick Ryan and his wife Catharine had a gentle difference of opinion resulting in an impartial distribution between the two of bruises, cuts, acratches and other loving guaranties of undiminished mutual affection; Catharine's black eyes were compensated by Patrick's missing tooth; and though Pat's face was scenarched the worse, Kate had lost the most hair. The Justice struck a fair balance, served them both slike and required each to give \$200 bail for good behavior. ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.

Edward Gibbin and Charles Greenan made a vio lent assault upon Officer McMillen, much to the injury of that gentleman's wardrobe, and detriment to his personal beauty. They were each fined \$10 for drunkenness, and Gibbin was ordered to find \$300 bail to answer to the assault and battery.

MILESIAN MANNERS.

Michael Geehao, a courteous and gallant Hibernian gentleman, in the true spirit of modern Irisa knight-errantry, struck Ann Smith in the face with his fist. Two hundred dollars bail to answer.

ONE-SIDED FIGHT.

Peyton Herbert also pitched into Manus Flannelly of No. 2:3 Twelfth st., without cause or provocation. He had to find bail in the sum of \$200 to answer.

DRUNK.

William Carroll was lying down drunk corner of Grand and Forsyth-ets. Fire state Michael Kerain, another druk and insulted ladies in the le was locked up ten days. Paddy, got

Patrick Conway and George Burkett, two lads, picked the packet of a Portuguese boy of one and nine pence. They were held for examination. EVERY MAN HIS OWN POET.

Two individuals, evidently not residents of the Fifth-av, were brought in to settle a dispute in which they had expended words grouph to make half-a-dozen novels and a melodrama. One of them, Mr. Caleb Shell, had a curious foshion of emphasizing the small words in his sentences, and of speaking with great volubility, so that his speeches were a kind of lingual hasty-padding, plentifully peppered with accented particles.

The other one, who gave his name as Japbet Boues, The other one, who gave his name as apper bones, was remarkable for attempting to make his sentences rhyme, to effect which he did with tolerable readiness, sometimes quoting a line from a well-known author, so metimes making his own words answer; as he was not particular about the meter of his spontaneous verses, if they only jingled, the effect was novel at least.

Mr. Caleb Shell claimed to be a traveling merchant. and engaged in the genteel and profitable employment of selling claus; Japhet the improvisatore had purchased sell-fish of the first named gentleman with the concluding concerning to the concluding the concluding the concerning to the concerning the law has been selling to the concerning th conchological cognomen, but being as powr as men of remarkable poetic gif's generally are, he could not ad-vance the pecuniary equivalent; to add to his misdevalue the pecuniary equivalent; to and to its insignation meaner, he not only refused to pay for the claims, but threw the shells at the venerable jackass employed to draw the eart containing them; this dignified animal being frightened from his customary prepriety, had gravely upset the whole establishment in a muchole, and then deliberately lain down upon the scattered bivalves to their irretrievable damage; Caleb made his complaint thus:

"This man came to my cart, and he said that be

"This man came to my cart, and he shall have wanted some clams; I gave him the clams and he ate can up; then he said that he hadn't got any money, and that I might go to the devil; then he throwed clam shellis at my inclass, and my jackess he backed against a post and upset my wegetables."

Juphet—Flesse your Honor, this chap is a liar;
I m sure the subscriber never had a desire.

To make a row in the street—so how could it come

to pass
That I should throw clam shells and scare this man's jackaes? Critical Officer, with a taste for poetry—What kind

f weeden poetry is that?
Japhet—What do you know about rhymes, you fellow with red hair,
It's impossible that you should be a judge of the

article.

And I'm only wasting my sweetness on the desert Caleb-Tent's the way he talked all the time: I

think he's on escaped lunary.

Judge—Mr. Bones, sild you eat this man's clams and afterward refuse to pay and then abuse him?

Japhet—I acknowledge I told him to go to the

deace,
But poverty, Sir, is my only excuse;
When I tried to get trusted for sansages they gave
me naught but damns.
And so the only thing I could do was to feed on this

Judge—Stop your ridiculous rhyming.
Japhet—Sir, you mayn't know it, for I don't show it, but I'm a poet, and I must go it, blow it.
Judge (disgusted, addresses Caleb)—What is the value of what he cat?
Caleb [mathe...]

Caleb (mathematically)—Thirty-seven cents and a half, beside the spillification that the jackass did.

Judge (leniently disposed to Japher)—If you'll pay

Japhet—My money is gone, my purse exhausted: I had one once, but I lately lest iv: and if any fellow picks it up and thinks he's got a treasure he'll find out what a devil of a mistake he's made when he examines it at his leisure. Pay! pay! I've got no way: some other day, in a fortnight say, if I pass the way, perhaps I may. But, your Honor this greedy clamster charges me too too much, his business was so limited, his furniture was such; his clams so stale, his cart so old, his beast so poor and thin, that as I'm a poet and a gentleman I wouldn't give more than nine cents for the whole establishment. I wouldn't, pen my honor, Judge, not if he'd throw the Jackass in.

Critical Officer interfering for the second time—Bones, your poetry is like the course of true love—it "never does un smooth."

Lanket, Who told you to speak! Tour a Greek.

never does run smooth."

Japhet-Who told you to speak! Your's a Greek:

Japhet—Who told you to speak! Your'e a Greek;
meak! (The officer is extinguished.)
Cale b—Your Henor, he's a har and a thief.
Judge—Silence, Sir. Mr. Bones, you must pay two
tollars damagee.
Japhet—Dam what!
Judge—Two dollars to Mr. Shell for the injury you
ave done him.

Judge-Two dollars to Mr. Shen for the have done him.

Jephet-Done him! your Honor-he's done me;
why can't this high old Court distinctly see that of
small change I havn't the slightest superflui tee; I
have no bail—must go to jail—and must be shut up
it-side of middy walls as black as thunder; and all on
account of this traveling clam-peddler and his informal
two-and-sixpenny jack ass.

Judge—You are right; I shall have to commit you
default of payment.

Judge—You are right; I shall have to in default of payment.
Calch—That a right; send him to the jug, and don't let him out till he's ready to act like an honest man.

Japhet—I see through it, I knew it
I'm ready to go to jail, and willing—
But if I could only have the killing
of this rescel, villain, base, robbing infernal, heritical,
dams able squint eyed clam-peddler.
Here Mr. Bones paused, evidently despairing of ever
finding a word to rhyme with clam-peddler, but he Here Mr. Bones pansed, evidently despairing of ever finding a word to rhyms with clam-public, but he ground his teeth with rage, and shook his fist at the peripatetic merchant so vindictively that it is more than probable should a conflict ever ensue between this worthy pair it would rival in ferocity the celebrated fight between the Kilkenny cars, for there will certainly be left no more than the "Shell" of the one and the "Bones" of the other.

JEFFERSON MARKET.

Among the most prominent of the visitors at the Police Court of the Second District on yesterday morning was an illustrious member of the Thespian profession, who entered without receiving any "re-'ception" in charge of a policeman. The gentleman of the brazen star testified that he had picked the of the brazen star testified that he had picked the theatrical star up in Hudson'st, while laboring under the deliasion that people built stoops for the conven-ience of drowsy travelers.

"What is your name, Sir?" inquired the Judge.

"Edward S. Conner, tragedian," was the dignified ply: "and the entire statement given by your sub-cinate official is characterized by fa'schood: La. was not on a steep-I had not drank liquor-for with the single exception of one small glass of lager beer I was single exception of one small glass of lager beer I was innocent of malt or vinous concection; no, Sir; the circumstances under which the officer met me were suspicions, I will admit; I had just received a severe bruise by an accidental fall, and consequently was somewhat feeble in my lower extremities; but, Sir, I was not drunk; I assure you, Sir, on the honor of a gentleman, Sir, I was not intoxicated."

"Captain Brindau—that is, Rob Roy—I mean, Mr. Conner," said the Judge, somewhat confused as to the individuality of the defendant, "I believe your statement; the officer must have been mistaken; you are at liberty to go, Sir—you are honorably acquitted."

quitted."
With a profound bow the distinguished tragedian made his exit, and as the door closed behind him we fancied we heard again that voice of Brindau ex-

claiming:

Let desolation reign in La Tour de Nede:

Margaret of Burgandy, we shall meet in

The following individuals were afterward committed for intoxication: Elizabeth Daly, John Kiernan, John Carman, John Corrigan, Andrew Kyle, Naccy Rogers, Edward Riley, John Wayer, John Leonard, Henry Lee and Thomas McQuinn.

THE MeREA FUND.

Since our last acknowledgment we have received P. K. D. \$1, J. ... Tompkins....

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Approving of your suggestion in regard to raising a small fund for the benefit of Mr. McRea of Kansas, I "passed round the hat" and collected twenty dollars, which I inclose and send you. Please forward the same and acknowledge its receipt.

Syracose, Aug. 18, 1855. Yours, &c. S. F. SMITH.

To the Viditor of The N. Y. Tribune Sin: I wish to be one out of a thousand of your sub-scribers who will give a dollar a piece for the defense

of McRea. Inclosed please find the dollar. Allow me to suggest that all who propose to give this sum shall send in the same by a given day-say the 36th of August. Refield, N. V., Aug. 17, 1855. J. H. TOMPKINS

AN APPEAL

IN BURALF OF THE HOME FOR DESTUTETS CHILDREN OF SEAMEN.

The officers and managers of this Institution would most urgently appeal to the sympathy and liberality of our shipping merchants and others in behalf of this truly deserving charity, which is now laboring under great pecuniary embarrasements, owing principally, we believe, to ignorance of its existence and wants on the part of the public generally. A short history of its origin and growth may be useful in bringing it before those who only require to be informed of its needs to come up geterously to our help.

In 1846 a few friends of the sailor, feeling the impor-

In 1846 a few friends of the sailer, feeling the importance of doing something for his family, who were often left destruite by his death or absence on a long voyage, formed themselves into a society for that purpose; having no other dependence than the voluntary contributions of comparatively few individuals, their means were very limited; each year however, they found their Society growing in importance and usefulness, the demands upon their betavolence far exceeding their anticipations. In 1850 they applied to the Legislature for and obtained a charter, under which they have since been setting. At this period the imates of the Home (a small house on Staten Liand hired for that purpose) had so multiplied, and the demand for admission had increased so much beyond their means of accommodation, that the Directors found it absolutely necessary to erect a building for their ourpose. With this view the Managers proceeded to solicit sit from our chipping merchants. Marine Insurance Companies and others, who were interested in the industry and weither of the

teried and acknowledged. August 2, 1858.

I.E. BEALE, THE DENTIST-NEW TRIAL DENIED.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT. From The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, Aug. 20.
The opinion in the case of Dr. Beale agt. The Com-

nenwealth, which was argued some months since, was livered by Chief-Justice Lewis at Bedford, Pa. gring the deliberations of the Court at that place last

Week.

The following is an abstract of the opinion, by which
it will be seen the judgment of the court of Oyer and
Termirer is reversed:

1. That in a criminal case the Supreme Court has

Terminer is reversed:

1 That in a criminal case the Supreme Court has no power to review the decisions of the court below in admitting or rejecting evidence, or in giving instructions to the jury. Nor can we correct the errors of the jury or realecting a vertice contrary to or settlement of the jury of the supreme Court, we have no nore power to releve the prisoner than "any other five citizens of the Supreme Court, we have no nore power to releve the prisoner than "any other five citizens of the State.

2. That the entry on the record that the Jury was "duly sworn to try the guilt or innocence of the prisoner," when tairly construed, means that they were sworn in the form prescribed by law. They could not be "duly" sworn in any other form.

3. The sentence to imprisonment generally, without directing that it shall be "separate of solitary," is erroreous. It is also erroneous to superadd the term "hard" to the "labor to be performed. The act of Assembly does not require it, and the Court has no right to impose a severity not authorized by law.

4. The judgment is reversed and the record remitted to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, with directions to sentence the prisoner according to law, as directed in the opinion of the Supreme Court.

Judge Black dimented, and was the only Judge who was layer of realing a owe trail.

Judge Black dissented, and was the only Judge who was in favor of greating a new trial.

Sails from Liverpool for New York Aug. M.
Sails from Havre for New York Aug. M.
Sails from Southampton for New York Aug. S.
Sails from Liverpool for Souton Aug. S.
Sails from Liverpool for Sow York Aug. S.
Sails from Liverpool for New York Aug. S.
Sails from Liverpool for New York Aug. S.

CITY ITEMS.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT .- It was reported that serral cases of yellow fever were under treatment at the City Hospital, but on inquiry we learn that the report is without truth. Probably the story was based on a misconception of the fellowing facts: Several days ago a sailor from Savannah was admitted to the Hopital suffering from severe bilious fever, and the pa-tients in the ward, possessed with the idea that his discase was yellow fever, refused to sleep in the same ward with him, and to pacify them the patient was placed in a separate apartment. The sailor has since dled, and the post mortem examination demonstrated that his disease was bitious fever. There is another case of the same disease now in the Hospital and doing well; but the Institution does not contain a single case of yellow fever, or anything like it.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Academy of Music. That institution has made provision for the gratuitous instruction in vocal music of all persons who may desire to pursue that study. If this part of the establishment should be developed and perfected it will not only be highly beneficial to the public, but of great service to the Academy itself by providing it with singers and musicians.

Col. J. H. Wheeler, United States Minister to Nicaragus, sailed from this port yesterday afternoon in the steamship Northern Light for San Juan, Nicara-

A MAD ON ARROAD-SEVERAL PERSONS GORED .-Yesterday afternoon an ox belonging to a drove which was being landed from the ferry-boat foot of Canalst., N. R., became enraged from fright, and broks sway from his keeper. He ran furiously through West, Washington, Canal, Mercer, and other street, to the great fear of pedestrians, several of whom were gored by the infuriated animal. A lad, whose name and residence could not be ascertained, it is said, was dargerously injured by the ox. At length he was cornered, when a courageous individual, sledge hammer in hand, strack the beast several heavy blows on the head, and finally brought him to the ground. His throat was cut, and the butchering process then followed under the direction of the drover and owner of the ox. As is generally the case on such occasions, a tremendous crowd followed in the wake of the maddened creature, shouting and crying at the top of their voices, which drove him to still greater desperation.

FORGING A BANK CHECK .- Wm. Mixxle, a cabinet maker, 90 years of age, was yesterday arrested, charges with forging the name of Geo. W. Smith, dealer in wooden ware at Nos. 17 and 19 Fulton st., to a check for \$473 upon the Market Bank. The accused appeared at the Bank at 21 o'clock yesterday after noon, and boldly presented the check to the Paying Teller, Mr. Cooper. The signature and filling up of the paper was well executed, but as Mr. Smith had closed his account at the Bank some weeks previous, the Teller was led to suppose that the check was a forgery, and accordingly detained Mixxle at the Bank antil he had ascertained that such was the case. He then sent for Capt. Leonard, of the Second Ward Police, and the young man was arrested and taken before the Magistrate at the Tombs, who committed him for xamination. He is a total stranger to Mr. Smith, and in what manner he became possessed of the signature of that gent'eman, so as to be able to imitate it is a mystery to all except himself.

ATTEMPT TO EXTORT MONEY .-- A woman named Jenny Stewart was yesterday arrested, charged with attempting to extort \$150 from John C. Brink of No. os Canal-st., by threatening to expose some private matter concerning him which would tend to injure him. Mr. Brink states that he has already paid the woman \$1,000, but that not being satisfied with this she has made a demand upon him for \$130 more. The accused was brought before Justice Connelly, who suspended action in the matter on her promising not to trouble Mr. Brink further.

SERIOUS AFFRAY IN FRANKFORDST .- On Sunday evening a serious and perhaps fatal affray took place in Frankfortst., near Jacob-st., in which Daniel McNichol and Charles McNuity received stabs from s knife in the hands, as is alleged, of Cornelius Downey. It appears that McNichol and McNalty were passing the place above named, where a fight was going on between a party of men, and they interfered or the purpose of stopping it. Downey was present, and seeing the two interfering with what he termed "other people's business," he rushed at them with a knife in his hand and stabbed them in the breast and back, inflicting very dangerous wounds. He was arrested scou after and tocked up by Justice Anderson to await the result of the injuries. The wounded men were taken to their respective residences in Jacob at. and attended by physicians.

Accident.-A man named George Irwin fell asless in a mahogany yard in Broome-st. on Sunday night, and rolled off a pile of lumber, some of which rolled with him and upon him, breaking both his legs. His cries brought a policeman of the Thirteenth Ward to his assistance, and he was conveyed to the Bellevue

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET .- William Smith Casey, a young man, was arrested on Sunday ateraou, charged with having picked the pocket of a lady as she was leaving St. Joseph's Church, in Sixth-av. He was held by Justice Davidson to await examination on the charge.

Change of Burglary.—Three young men, named John Davidson, Robert Johnson and Thomas Tilton, were detected early yesterday morning in the coal effice of William S. Beil, No. 9 Jane st., which it is alleged they had broken into and robbed of some change, which they took from the money drawer. They were committed by Justice Davidson.

Obtaining Mosey by False Prevenses.—A case named Heavy S. Lohman was vesterday arrested charged with obtaining \$36 by false pretenses from Miss Kate Le Count of 55 Leonard-st. It is sligged that he obtained the money to pay for the tuition and board of a boy at a school at White Plains, but issued of appropriating it to that purpose, he applied it to his own vse. The accused was taken before Justice Anderson and beid to ball in \$300 to answer the

fAdvertisement. PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT .-

Young Men in every County may have constant employment by engaging in the cale of our NEAT, CHEAF, and QUICK SELLING BOOKS. For particulars address Fowlers & Welles, No. 348 Bousdary, New-York. [Adrectisement.]
PURDY'S NATIONAL TREATER.—Othello, Four Livers and Hole in the Wall to night, with Mr. J. R. Scott, Mr. L. Greinan Dawner, Mr. L. B. Wilkins, Mona Schuldt, Mr. L. B. Wilkins, and Mille Therese, in addition to the Company.

GRAND MILITARY ENCAMPMENT AT KINGSTON, N. Y.—Steamer ALIDA leaves pier foot Robinson-st. Event AFTESBOON, at \$1 o'clock, arriving in Rondont at \$ o'clock, Returning leaves Hondont Event Monning, at \$1 o'clock, wriging in New York at 12 M.

BRADY'S AMBROTYPES are a new and beautifel

aveily in the World of Art. They are taken upon glass and are more durable, beautiful and delicate than the unset Department of large groups. Make instantaneously, and adapted to the praction of large groups. Make only at Brandwe, No. 38 Breadway, over Thompson's. J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR-An olection; of the control of the core disease of the Tarset, Length Muscles, Joints and Skin. Price St cents a bottle. Bell Millian, Ro. 18 Broadway, and at the Company's Beyon 22 and 36 Now ch.